METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There has been very hot weather at

Paris and Berlin, ____ Mr. Goschen has spoken on Turkish affairs. === The sentence on Hessy Helfmann has been commuted to penal servitude for life. ___ Mr. Hyde, an American, won the Albert Jewel prize at Wimbledon yesterday. DOMESTIC .- The President continues to improve

piece of clothing was discharged from the wound yesterday. — There was a light vote in the Leg-islative Convention yesterday; Mr. Lapham lacked four votes of an election; Conkling has asked his supporters to stand out for ten days longer; the Congressional Vacancy bill has passed the Legislature. = Governor Cornell has vetoed the bill to regulate the standard of illuminating oil. Price, Ensign and McDavitt have been held for trial at Philadelphia for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the Star Route contracts. The sale of the A. & W. Sprague estate was begun yesterday at Providence, R. I. ____ The army worm is doing damage in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. - A fatal accident occurred yesterday on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Railroad near Dresden. == One Dime, Checkmate, Warfield and Post Guard won the races at Saratoga. Colonel W. Milner Roberts, civil engineer, died

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Mayor sent a sharp communication to the Dock Commissioners yester-day. — Mrs. Coleman told a TRIBUNE rewhy she shot George T. Coles. The Manhattan Railway suits are again adjourned. —— Railway passenger rates to the West remained unchanged. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.02 cents. Stocks alternately active and dull, but closing with a sharp advance, excited and

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations inoler and fair or clear weather. Thermome ter yesterday : Highest, 86°; lowest, 69°; average, 7612°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, The address being changed as often as desired.

The Cooperative Dress Association goes or steadily with its preparations for business in spite of the disinterested announcements by outsiders that ruin stares it in the face. It is stated that a well-known dry goods merchant of Boston has been selected as business manager, and that the store will open in Sep-

Senator Forster yesterday voted for Mr. Lapham for the first time. Mr. Boardman, of Tompkins, the sole surviving representative of the "Featherheads," still votes regularly for Stewart L. Woodford. If Mr. Boardman is persisting in this useless vote with the idea of making himself thoroughly ridiculous, he is succeeding admirably; but it ought to occur to which elected him.

According to the elements of Schæberle's comet, kindly forwarded to THE TRIBUNE by their computer, Professor S. C. Chandler, jr., of Harvard Observatory, the new visitor is likely to prove an object of considerable interest during August. It will be nearest the the party, ex-Vice-President Wheeler, who has sun on August 18 and nearest the earth two days later. Although visible now only in the telescope, it will rapidly increase in brightness as it approaches both sun and earth, and will tral Railroad was a good reason for believing soon become conspicuous to the naked eye. When the comet which is now disappearing was first seen, its distance from the earth was only thirty millions of miles. Schaberle's comet will never be nearer to us than fifty millions, but, on the other hand, it will approach ten million miles nearer the sun than did its immediate predecessor. The probabilities, therefore, are that the new comet will be no mean rival of Dom Pedro's, now sensibly taking leave of us by way of the Pole Star. Professor Stone, of Cincinnati, thinks that it is the same as the comet of 1337, which was visible both in China and Europe, while Mr. Chandler says the elements resemble those of no known comet.

The Legislature has now perfected the Special Elections bill, and it has gone to the Governor. In its final shape it leaves the Governor without discretion as to ordering a new election in case of Congressional vacancies, but positively directs that he shall do so where the vacancy occurs more than sixty days before a general election. No special election shall be held, however, within twenty days of a general election. Some regret seems to be felt that the mandatory clause was inserted, but it is one which will hardly harm, and it may, at some time in the future prevent a partisan Governor from misusing his powers to affect the organization of a House of Representatives. Some curious

against it that the State had got along eighty years without such a law-an objection which could have been urged, in times past, to many things, including Mr. Erastus Brooks, Mr. Trimble, who lives in one of the vacated districts-Mr. Morton's-voted against the bill, showing how deep a sense of responsibility he has in his legislative action.

The Mayor's letter to the Dock Commissioners certainly raises the presumption that the interests of the city are not as carefully guarded in the collection of revenue from the piers as they should be. The Leroy-st. pier has become the subject of a lively controversy, owing to the fact that it is the only pier below Twelfth-st. on the Hudson River which has not been leased to private persons, and citizens doing business in that region are making strenuous efforts to have it retained for public use. The Mayor's letter shows that an ice company leased the pier from 1869 to 1879 at an annual rental of \$8,000, which was an absurdly low rent. Then the Commissioners offered a long lease to a steamship company at \$30,000 a year, which the Mayor says is "an exceptionally low figure," much less than the lease would bring at public auction. The lease was volunteered by the Department, and there is no record to show that the company asked for it. It had hardly been agreed upon before the Department received an offer of a much larger rental. This did not prevent the Commissioners granting a few months later the request of a steamboat owner to be substituted in place of the steamship company at the "exceptionally low figure" referred to. This last transaction the Mayor seeks to arrest. The lease, if made at all, should have been made to the highest bidder. This is not a proper method of doing public business.

CORPORATIONS AND CANDIDATES. One interesting fact appearing in the Albany contest ought not to be overlooked-that it raises the question whether a connection with a great corporation is not a hindrance rather than a help to a candidate for a conspicuous office. This is far from being the popular impression. So much has been said of the power of corporations in politics, especially in the control of legislative bodies, that many have come to believe that the railroads are omnipotent at our State capitals. They are popularly supposed to control not only the legislative but also the political functions of the Legislatures, and the ordinary citizen has vague notion of a vast and indefinable power that shapes legislation, appoints committees, chooses Speakers, nominates Governors and elects United States Senators, all with the precision and certainty of a machine. This idea is so widely diffused that it must be regarded as one of the accepted traditions of our politics. To a certain extent, it is correct. Every corporation, whether a railroad, insurance company or bank, large enough to be the object of attack by legislative strikers, and anxious either to protect or increase its possessions and interests, must, of course, keep a close watch on the Legislature of its State,

and will, in the nature of things, do what it

can to influence the composition of commit-

tees as well as their subsequent action, and

will endeavor in all ways to advance its own

But this impression is incorrect so far as it

implies that the open friendship of a great

corporation, or a connection with one, gives such prestige to a candidate as to insure his election, or greatly to aid it. On the contrary, there is no easier way of arousing a prejudice against a candidate which it will be difficult for him to meet, than to charge him with being the candidate of a powerful corporation. Corporations in the abstract are unpopular, although in the concrete-and this is especially true of railroads-they are regarded as the great true of railroads—they are regarded as the great promoters of development and prosperity in every community. The farmer who knows that the first product of the whole country.

These fees are a direct tax on the commerce aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely be formed of the conduct of the lowest aborigines, or of that of our reputed ancestors because the formula of the scarcely because the railroad has doubled the value of his land, the manufacturer who knows that it has given him ten markets for his goods where he had one before, and the business man who knows it has brought him twice his former number of customers by developing and settling the surrounding country, are nevertheless full of vague fears and hatreds of corporations in general; and there is no surer way of commending a candidate for the Legislature, or some other and higher office, to their dislike than to proclaim him a corporation candidate. The recent canvass of Mr. Depew for United States Senator was an instance in point. His ability, his eloquence, his personal rectitude, were acknowledged on all sides. It was well understood that, if elected Senator, he would at once sever his connection with the Central Railroad, and enter upon his duties with no responsibilities save those which he should accept from the people. His sincerity in this determination was not questioned. It was, at the same time, evident to every one that the success he had achieved as a railroad lawyer was as clear a proof of ability as an equal success in the management of a life insurance comhim that he owes something to the party pany or a great business house, and it was freely admitted that there was nothing intrinsically immoral or dangerous to the public interests in a connection with an important railroad, upon whose proper administration depend, in a greater or less degree, the interests of so many thousands of men and women. One distinguished member of never been thought to be under the influence of corporations, had the courage to say that Mr. Depew's success as an attorney for the Centhat he would make an excellent United States Senator. In the sense in which the remark was made it was unquestionably just. But-Mr. Depew was connected with the Central Railroad, and that fact prevented his election as Senator. The timid men who were afraid to face the anti-corporation prejudice of their districts admitted all these things that were shown in his favor, and, moreover, saw the leaders of the Anti-Railroad party in the Legislature supporting Mr. Depew because they knew he would represent his constituents faithfully. But-he belonged to the Central Railroad. That was the whole indictment, but that was enough. And so, although for a month of balloting he received a majority of the Republican votes in the Legislature, the twenty votes needed to elect him did not come. Every person at all familiar with the politics of the interior knows that this history is often

repeated in smaller contests. The cry of

cry of "mad dog"-sure to run like wildfire,

and often fatal. Thus it happens that the

help of the railroads, to be really useful to a

candidate, must usually be given under cover

and with discretion. Indeed, if voters would

corporation candidate" is like the Quaker's

but see it, the dangers to be apprehended from this dreaded influence are not that it will place persons identified with corporations in positions of power, but that it will accomplish by the arts of indirection and secrecy, chiefly in affectwill be difficult to resist. ing legislation, what it cannot accomplish

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMPLICATIONS. The holiday march of the French troops to fluence, probably, than any other President in the gates of Tunis seems to have set the Arab | this country has ever wielded, and the country tribes of ancient Barbary in motion. The spirit | believes that he will use it wisely and worof Mussulman fanaticism has been stirred. In Western Algeria a dervish named Bou Amena has come up from the deserts like a second Abd el Kader, with a horde of irregular soldiery, and devastated Oran, massacring many hundreds of Spanish settlers. The border tribes in Morocco are sending him supplies and recruits. and offering him facilities for retreat in a critiservice has postponed decisive operations until claims for reparation will be presented at Paris. that he will worthily meet that great responsi-The revolt has promoted restlessness among bility.

favor of corporations.

cal emergency; and the insurrection is so formidable that the best general in the Algerian October. The Spanish refugees have appealed to their own Government for aid, and heavy the tribes in Algeria, and created a strong war feeling in Morocco, where Bou Amena will probably find a refuge whenever he is hard pressed. His followers are not illusory Krou mirs, but fanatical marauders with military instincts. In the eastern quarter the danger is none the

less real. Sfax has been bombarded and captured, and the tribes have been routed in several skirmishes, but the insurrection is spreading in Southern Tunis. The latest dispatches represent the Bey's troops as deserting their standards by hundreds and the population of the interior as rising in arms against him and tain to be made up of the lawyers and farmthe French. Raids are reported within twenty ers who mainly compose the Legislature. But miles of the capital, and the migratory tribes | if the composition of the committee be not enthat swarm across the Tripolitan frontier every summer are plundering and massacring Christian settlers. The army of occupation, which had embarked too hastily, has been recalled, and active operations are to be resumed in the principality. In the east, as in the west, the Arab horsemen have an open frontier behind them imperfectly guarded by troops that are rejoic- overcharges in fees by the "Towing and ing secretly over the embarrassments of the French, who in the sight of Islam are attempting to do in Northern Africa what the Russians have done in Turkestan. Unity of action on the part of the fluctuating masses of population in the Barbary States there may not be, but been oppressively increased by overcharges of there seems to be a common impulse from the Company to which he had given a mon-Tripoli to Morocco to offer resistance to the in- opoly of the lighterage business in the bay; vaders. The foreign correspondents of the Paris journals apparently have some ground for the declaration that direct appeals have Northern coast. The shrewdest observers in Europe are at a

which may arise from these serious complications. The Spectator, which is always in hot haste to have the central nations assume the responsibility of governing aright the benighted regions of the world, sees reason for suspecting that the French Government is will- Ring." ing to conciliate both Italy and Spain-the former by allowing it to appropriate to its own use the broad coast line of Tripoli, and the latter by authorizing it to do what it was anxious to do twenty years ago-to put an end to anarchy in Morocco by permanent occupation. This seems to be one of those elastic hypotheses which The as "viewy." It would be rash to conclude that a nation that has been beguiled into a policy of it does not care to have a province thrown man in Madrid save Castelar. In like manner, it would be premature to assume that Bismarek | These fees are a direct tax on the commerce Suez Canal to the Canary Islands, or that there remind Great Britain and Germany of their European obligations to guarantee his dominions against the isolated action of a single State.

Evidently President Garfield is going to get well. His physicians can spare time for sarcasms and find heart for jests. His noble wife and loving children, whom the Nation has learned to love since they helped so bravely to save the Nation's Chief Magistrate, go abroad with light hearts. The air of the White House is hopeful and confident. The President returns to life with a stronger hold upon the confidence and sympathy of the people than any other President has enjoyed.

For the time, at least, the President become stronger than the party that elected him. It is possible that some unpopular step by the Administration might shake the hold of the President upon the public confidence. But every step thus far, from the inauguration to this time, has made the President stronger in the affection and regard of the people.

Hostility to the President, however, does not cease with the failure of Guiteau's bullet. His enemies, though they may smother their resentment because of public opinion, will begin to attack the President again as soon as they think it safe. Men will assail his integrity, as Mr. Conkling did before the attempted assassination. It will be said that he ought to have helped Mr. Conkling, because speeches were made by Mr. Conkling in favor of the Republican candidates in the last campaign. Possibeen more basely or meanly assailed than President Garfield, and that no President has ever had better reasons for making a distinetion between those who have sought to help circulated as rapidly as he can travel. He canthe Democratic party and those who have been true Republicans.

The influence of the President will be very needed somebody to lead it. There was a a competent and reliable leader before his in- in which he is shrouded arouse suspicion. jury. But that event has put the people so

idea that a candidate is helped by the open and its nobler impulses. It will follow him far. Few men doubt that his guidance will be wise and patriotic. He will rise from a bed of weakness to a position of greater inthily. The hostility of faction will vanish as his purposes become known. Men who have maligned him will wish their words unsaid. Lincoln would have had a similar responsibility had he survived the murderous shot of to him, but the money did not come, and when Booth. Washington would have held a similar the landlady inquired at Hutchinson's no position had he been elected again after his one by the name of George Clarke was Farewell Address. The President will appeal to the people with marvellous power, and his responsibility for the conduct of public affairs during the years that are coming will be greater than any man has yet been called upon to bear. The country does not doubt

THE QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION.

The State Senate has authorized inquiry into a branch of the public service by a committee, which, if not rightly constituted and intelligently directed, may do a great deal of mischief. It ought to be a committee of experts in a double sense; of course, it is certain not to be. The health and the commerce of the city are the two interests most involved in the management of Quarantine, and the committee ought to be composed, in part at least, of medical men and merchants, whereas it is certirely correct, the course of the inquiry may be made so by the exercise of a little common sense.

There has been no investigation of the Health Office at Quarantine for nearly ten years. That of 1871 was caused by complaints of merchants that they were subjected to gross Lighterage Company," which had secured control of the Health Officer. Great abuses were shown to have been committed against the shipping interests; the heavy fees granted to the Health Officer by law were found to have vessels free from any form of contagious disease were detained at Quarantine for the regulation period of one month, if their captains the playfulness with which he dismissed Lord Sanbeen made from Mecca to the Mussulmans of the | declined the services of this company; while other ships, from infected ports, and even with cases of infection on board, were passed, if loss to forecast the diplomatic contingencies they paid the overcharges of the "Ring." It was shown that while thus despoiling the merchants the health of the city was endangered by this ineflicient management, and the inquiry resulted in the resignation of the Health Officer and the breaking up of the "Quarantine

Under the management of Dr. Vanderpoel, the immediate predecessor of the present Health Officer, no complaints from merchants were heard, and the city was kept carefully and successfully guarded from infectious diseases coming by way of Quarentine. We have heard of no complaints coming from any source Spectator itself has been wont to characterize against the present incumbent, and it is to be inferred that no grounds for any exist, since the Committee is authorized specially to indesire to revive its prestige in Europe by doing self-supporting by diverting a portion or all something that was at once showy, unexpected the fees of the Health Officer to its mainteand disingenuous, is anxious to share with its bance. The legal fees of the incumbent are neighbors whatever advantages of position it large; under the former administration which may have gained. Even if Italy covets Tripoli, was investigated they aggregated a small fortune each year, but that was the consequence down to it, as to a beggar, by a rich and prosper- of maladministration. The inquiry, while it ous rival; and as for Spain, the wisdom of tak- reformed the abuses of the "Ring" and reing an active interest in what is going on in moved the Health Officer, did not result in the Europe has not been appreciated by any states- reduction of the fees; and this is a point very well worth serious inquiry.

Every vessel arriving here pays a direct tax is the remotest prospect of a conflict between | to the Health Officer for the examination of France and the Porte. The Sultan has not the condition of passengers for every part of withdrawn his troops from Tripoli-he has even | the country. And while this tax on the shipent over another contingent this week-and ping of a single port is for the benefit of the the negotiations are conducted by the French | whole country, the State pays all the expense Foreign Office in a bullying spirit. The bluster of maintaining the station, and gets no part means little. The French are now in the mood of the tax, which goes to the Quarantine for loud talking and the Sultan is striving to or Health Officer. This would seem at a glance to be anjust all around. The country benefits without cost; the State bears all the expense with only a fraction of the advantage derived; and the heavy tax paid by the merchants goes to the individual who happens to be the Health Officer. And the latter has such arbitrary powers that, if disposed to be corrupt, he can make the burden oppressive.

The proper adjustment of this complex and unfair condition of things will require a great deal of delicacy and tact. To divert the fees wholly to paying the expenses of the station, thus placing the Health Officer on a salary, might have a tendency to lessen the interest and vigilance of even an honest guardian of the city's health, though there would seem to be no good reason for making this position an exception to the rule of salaried offices. To divert the fees in part only is to tempt a corrupt Health Officer to abuse the power he has, and oppress commerce. To continue the tax on the commerce of one port while the whole country benefits by it, is manifestly unjust. Possibly in the end we shall have to revive and carry out the old scheme of putting the Quarantine Station on the same footing as the Custom House, and depend upon the National Government to make it self-sustaining, or to levy the needful tax to support it on the country at large, which benefits by its maintenance.

THE ARREST OF LEFROY.

The means afforded nowadays by photography and wood engraving of disseminating the bly men will forget that no President has ever likeness of any supposed criminal give immense assistance to the search made by the police. Whenever a crime attracts wide attention, cheap portraits of the offender can be widely not walk the streets or avail himself of taverns, cars or steamboats without coming under hundreds of eyes watching for anyone who may great. For years the Republican party has resemble the picture just distributed. Or if, to avoid this peril, he postpones flight and seeks strong disposition to look to the President as concealment, the stealth and unnatural secrecy

According to the accounts just received of close to him, has made them so warm and the arrest of Lefroy, accused of murdering hearty in their sympathy for him and his fam- Gold in an English railway carriage, it ily, and has so greatly strengthened public was accomplished by means of a sketch confidence in the character of the President portrait published in The Daily Telehimself, that opposition to him will have but graph and reproduced in a multitude of little chance. If the President bears himself circulars; by which his features were made tolwisely he will have a well-nigh irresistible erably familiar to the police generally. Not venpower in public affairs for some years to turing to flee abroad, Lefroy applied for a room come. We put aside the question whether he at a London lodging house, in the window of will be a candidate for reelection. That mat- which he saw a bill; he gave to the landlady the ter will settle itself in due time. The Presi- name of George Clarke, and represented himdent will have a vast influence for some years | self to be an engraver; and, as his appearance to come, and that influence, if wisely used, was favorable, she received him without references. But successive small circumstances ex The Republican party has the utmost conficited her suspicion. He declared he had been opposition was made to the bill in the Assemopenly. It seems to be about time to dence in President Garfield. It knows that no recommended to her house, but could not rebly. Mr. Erastus Brooks took the ground banish to the limbo of exploded traditions the other man represents so well its convictions member who had given the recommendation, or

box would come from Liverpool, but it did not arrive. He mysteriously stayed in the house, and in his own room, and kept the blinds drawn. about a week. For these peculiarities he assigned a sprained ankle and hot weather, but the explanation seemed scarcely satisfactory. He telegraphed, or affected to telegraph, to "Hutchinson's" establishment to have his wages sent known there. The landlady did not once surmise that her guest was the murderer Lefroy, but she did suspect he was some swindler who would occupy her rooms as long as he might be permitted, and then decamp without paying. Stimulated by this apprehension, she asked the advice of the police. The moment the policemen saw the suspicious tenant they identified him as the original of the portrait in circulation of Gold's murderer. The case contrasts strikingly with that of

Franz Muller, convicted in 1864 of the murder of Thomas Briggs, also in a railway carriage. Muller essayed flight to America, but was detected by means of his photograph. He committed the blunder of leaving his own hat in the compartment he and Briggs had occupied, and wearing away the hat of his victim. He also exchanged Briggs's watch chain, at a respectable jeweller's, for another. The little box bearing the jeweller's business card, in which the jeweller delivered the chain he gave, Muller left behind him when he started for America; this box attracted the attention of persons who heard that the Briggs chain had been thus exchanged, and when the photograph of the departed Muller was shown to the jeweller he identified it at once as that of the man from whom he received the chain. Meantime Muller was on his way to this country in a sail vessel. For the police, by steamer, to follow and outstrip him was a simple matter; he was arrested on board the packet when she entered New-York harbor, and Briggs's watch and hat were found among Muller's baggage, completing a chain of circumstantial evidence on which he was returned to England, convicted and executed, Mr. Gladstone's humor has always been regarded

as dense. He has recently been able, however, to give the Commons some exquisite enjoyment by don's comical complaint. The dignified member from Liverpool had reserted to the unusual expedient of moving an adjournment early in the evening after the manner of Lord Randolph Churchill and the Parnellites, for the purpose of dragging in his speech. He went on to the delight of the Conservatives for three-quarters of an hour, arraigning the Government for the offence of publishing the French tariff in French, and of concealing thereby facts which were unwelcome to the English people. He demanded an English translation in the name of the industrious classes, who liked to be taken into confidence in such matters. Mr. Gladstone was on his feet in an instant, as lighthearted and jovial as a collegian at a debating club. He first noticed the complaint of the noble lord that when appealed to sion was a long one, it was very thin and scattered, indion the previous evening he had been silent, "I said nothing," remarked the Premier, "because I knew nothing; and, perhaps, it would be advantageous if those who know nothing would say less." The outburst of merriment which followed assured him that he had made almost as fair a hit as Mr. foreign adventure mainly from an immoderate quire if the Quarantine Station cannot be made | Disraeli's good-natured fling at the bore who had been hunting up his record on the Irish question: 'A good deal has happened since then." In ridiculing the charge that the Government had attempted sinister concealment of the facts by publishing the tariff only in French, the Premier convulsed the House, acting his part almost as well as he spoke the text, standing silent for a short time and shaking his head ominously, as if overwhelmed with the thought of the wickedness imputed to the Government, "The estimate," said he, "which at an opportune moment and find a refuge for his few the noble lord had formed of the motive of the Government in this matter was such as could they had desired to have attained the object that the noble lord attributed to the Government, would scarcely with their dawning intelligence have adopted the method which he suggested the Government had pursued." This passage, which is almost too massive to be humorous, was in his usual

> Perhaps the Albany Stalwarts hold on because they are afraid to go home.

There was no fresh eraption from Tuthill yester

Conkling has offered himself to the Democrats, and they have declined to accept him. Let it be recorded that for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century the Democratic party has refrained from improving a first-class opportunity to make a blunder, Conkling as a Democrat would be the same as Conkling was when he was a Republican; that is, for Conkling first, last and all the time. The Demo-erats have one such member in John Kelly, and they do not care for another. Conkling will have to set up a party of his own, composed of himself and Tuthill.

It will be a long time before Conkling has a

With no attempt to conceal its impatience with the Stalwart management, The World newspaper elects i self leader of the Democratic-Conkling combination and orders a new plan of battle. It tells the Democrats and Stalwarts to stay away from the Legislature and thus deprive the Joint Convention of a quorum, thus making an election impossible. In other words, it wishes the Conklingites to imitate Conkling and run away. The misfortunes which have happened to Conking since he executed that profound piece of strategy are not calculated to courage his friends to follow his example.

Most ferocious and atrocious of all! Conkline has offered himself to the Democrats and been de-

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, Book walter, has been dubbed by The Columbus Journal Pocketbookwalter, and the name is likely to stick, The news is sent over the country that he "has accepted the nomination." Taken a receipt for it, we suppose is meant. The agony at Albany still continues. If the ob-

ject of this delay is to increase the popular weariness of Conkling, it is most successful. The public is tired of the sound of his name, and the longer this fight is kept up the more tired of it will it become. He does not seem content with self-slaughter. He wishes to secure self-annihilation.

Congressman Hurd thinks the tariff will be a prominent issue in the Ohio canvass this year, and says the Democrats will take the free trade side. Whether they will treat it as a local issue or not, he does not say. The Republicans will be glad to have them take it up in any form and will meet them more than half way.

There are no audible predictions that the next President of the United States will be a Democrat,

Perhaps if the Western States got an idea that Conkling might go West they would enter into lively competition for him. Still, they manifest no disposition of that kind at present.

PERSONAL.

General Hooker's grave at Cincinnati is crowned by a lofty granite sarcophagus which cost \$7,000. A good Democrat in Columbus, Georgia, has just sent a box of fine peaches to President Garfield. General Burnside is getting better. He has been o ill as to require a consultation of physicians. Princess Dolgorouky, the widow of the late Czar, s staying with her family and a large retinue of

iomestics at Elsher, a small watering-place near Leipsic. Gustave Flaubert's villa, near Rouen, wherein he ist. Mr. Litton has been a magistrate, but is now a

where that person lived. He told her that his | wrote his famous novel of "Madame Bovary," has just been sold for \$38,000, and a distillery is to be erected upon the site of the charming little mansion, which dates from the time of Louis XV.

Lord Beaconsfield's will has just been proved, and He ordered scarcely any food but bread and the net amount disposed of, after deducting debts cheese, taking a meat dinner only once during and funeral expenses, as shown to be \$316,562. All the late Lord's real estate goes to his nephew, Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, and is to be entailed for the benefit of the latter's male descendants. The rest of the personal estate is to be used in purchas-ing more land, to be settled in a similar manner.

Mr. William Allingham demurs to the proposition to place a bust of his friend Carlyle in Westmin. ster Abbey. He says that Mr. Carlyle had no respect of any sort for the Abbey, not even as architecture : never willingly came within its doors; and was far from regarding a tomb or monument there as a desideratum. St. Paul's Cathedral he greatly ad-mired as an edifice, and visited it several times in the last months of his life.

Prince Bismarck, who since his student days. when he became the firm friend of Motley, has al ways had a strong liking for Americans, is said to have written an autograph letter to Mrs. Garfield. in which he begs her to accept his heartfelt condolence and best wishes for her husband's recovery. The Prince is now leading a quiet, valetudinarian life at Kissingen, maintaining a strict seclusion, and occupying himself little with State affairs.

The Empress Augusta, of Germany, has taken always a great interest in the development of medical, and particularly surgical science. She has been layish in her gifts for promo ing chirurgical attainments. She offered handsome prizes for the best essays on the nursing of the sick and wounded in war, and took the mitiative in inciting the medical faculty to a thorough examination of the causes and eventual remedies of that dreadfuld phtheria which was fatal to her grandson in common with so many others.

LONDON, July 21 .- Lord Colin Campbell and Miss Gertrude Blood were married to-day at the Chapel Royal in the Savoy. The Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll were present. The Bishop of Kentucky assisted at the ceremony. [Lord Colin Campbell is the youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, and is twenty-eight years old. His wife, the Boston Advertiser says, "is a daughter of Mr. Edward Blood, a gentleman of large wealth and high standing in English society,"]

GENERAL NOTES.

While a young lady of Jamestown was bathing in Chautauqua Lake the other day, an impertment turtle seized her by the car. Her screams brought friends to her assistance, or she would certainly have been drowned; but the turtle's grip was like a buildog's, and after its head had been cut off it took ter: minutes to and after its near has been out on the pry the jaws apart. It was a cruel experience for the young hely of Jamestown, but without these little inci-dents of summer leisure, correspondence from seaside, lake and mountain would not be one-half so picturesque.

It was supposed that the farmer who sued or trespass the boy who saved him from drowning had attained the topmost pinnacle of meanness, but he will soon be forgotten in contemplation of the New-London saloon-keeper who offered to reward the poor but honest young man who had returned a lost purse containing \$400 by shaking with him for drinks. The poor but hon est young man lost, once more proving the truth of the grand old maxim that honesty is the best policy; for if he had not spent all his money for the drinks he would have purchased a toy pistol or his boy, and the fittle fel-low would now have been writhing in the grasp of lock-

Locusts in comparatively small numbers have appeared along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. very little damage to crops. "A straggling line of these Pioneer-Fress of last Monday, "was visible yesterday, flying very high, at White Bear Lake mear St. Paul).

An eccentric old gentleman in Lincolnshire, England, age eighty-three, is, it is stated, so firmly convinced of the approaching end of the world, that he has venience, by means of which he hopes to witness the destruction of the planet without sharing the fate of its inhabitants. He will take with him in his ascent tinned provisious, brandy, soda-water, claret and other creature for three years, by which time he calculates his life will have come to a natural close. He is of opinion that among the debris of the world will be several large frag ments, on one of which he will be able to effect a descent at an opportune money.

remaining years. He proposes to take with him no comnation but a gamekeeper, who has been long in his sersistence. Having made these arrangemen tieman is perfectly caim, and indeed cheerful. He ex-pects, he declares, to get on better without the world than with it.

General A. C. Jones, United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, has forwarded to the State Department a private letter written by Dr. Frank Cowan giving an account of a visit to Corea, whose mysterious confines h recently succeeded in penetrating. As a naturalist, and nominally surgeon of a Japanese steamer, he entered the ports of Fusan and Gingan, on the eastern coast, which by treaty are open to Japanese commerce. During his stay he collected much rare information and many value able specimens illustrating the physical and social condition of this strange country and its inhabitants. "With respect to gold," writes Dr. Cowan, "I am of the opinion that the next of the countries on the golden rim of the Pacific, after Peru, California and Australia, to disturb the monetacy equilibrium of the world will be Corea And with respect to my relations with the Coreans, I may add that, bearing no banner more alarming than a may add that, bearing no banner more alarming than a butterfly-net, and no weapons more formidable and pro-vocative of war than a pencil and pill-box, I excited only a good humored curiosity and a smile of minglesi amaze-ment and amusement at my incomprehensiole occupa-tion, and was unmolested accordingly. I saw nothing in the shape of a weapon among them, and nothing in their features and manners of the ferocious wreckers and pi-ratical cuithroats, of which I have read and heard as forming an alarming proportion of the people of the strange peninsula."

This may be known in the future as the era of canal digging. One of the many gigantic projects which are now engaging the attention of engin capitalists the world over is the construction of a canal between the North Sea and the Baltie, first suggested after the conclusion of the Danish war. According to the original plan, as drawn by the Prussian Government engineer Lentze, in 1865, the canal was to run from St Margarethen, on the Lower Eibe, to Eckernforde, on the Baltie; and the cost was estimated at 84,000,000 marks. It was afterward decided that, in order to make the canal more valuable from a strategical point of view, it should debouch in the Bay of Kiel, and the extra expense of doing this was estimated by Lentze at 30,000,000 marks. Various objections, however, were made to the plan chiefly on the ground of expense, and it was ultimately dropped. Other proposals were subsequently made from time to time; and in 1878 a Hamburg engineer, Herr Dahlstrom, published a pamphlet strongly advocating

he establishment of a waterway between the two seas a matter of international interest, and suggesting that a matter of international interest, and suggesting that we work should be undertaken by a joint stock company subsidized by the Government. The state of the money market at that time was not favorable to the establishment of a company for the purpose; but the matter has now scriously been taken up by private financiers, and a second panupible has been issued by Herr Dahlstrom suggesting that the canal should proceed from Brunsbuttel to Holtemean, in the Baltic, and estimating its cost at 90,000,000 marks.

HINTS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS,

BAPTIST WORK AMONG THE INDIANS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your representative somehow strangely overlooked the fact of the existence of our society in his reported interview with officers connected with religious societies having to do with the Iudians, as contained in this morning's Turiu'xe. The Emptists have the largest constituency among the Indians. Yours truly, H. L. Morrhouse. American Emptist Home Mission Rooms, New York, July 20, 1881.

WMY, INDEED?

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Why do twenty-eight members of the Legislature still persist in sending Conkling to be a thorn in the wounded side of President Garfield ! Philadelphia, July 20, 1881. H. KEEVES.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Who are these new land commissioners who are to carry out Mr. Gladstone's reforms in Irelan Will they be acceptable to the Irish people !
Now-York, July 19, 1881.
IRISHWAN.

[The commissioners are Sergeant O'Hagan, Edward Falconer Litton and John E. Vernon. Sergeant O'Hagan is a well known member of the Irish bar, a patriotic verse-writer, and a hearty national